

ZVEREV, A.F., inzh.; KARTALAPOV, F.F., inzh.; MAZUR, Z.M., inzh.;
OVSYANNIKOV, M.I., inzh.; SHUL'GA, I.Ya., inzh.

Concerning the use of a glass fiber tape in the manufacture of
cables. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.5:61-62 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric cables)

Kartalishev, V.
PIPILYUK, N.; KARTALISHEV, V.

For further simplification and improvement in accounting and reports. Bukhg. uchet. 14 [i. e. 16] no.12:14-17 D '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Accounting)

27125

S/080/60/033/008/018/022/XX
D213/D305

5. 2100

1087

AUTHORS: Grachev, K.Ya., and Kartalov, B.V.

TITLE: Anode gas composition and anode current efficiency values in producing sodium by electrolysis of readily fusible chloride electrolytes X

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 8, 1960,
1834 - 1839

TEXT: The experiments described in the present paper were carried out in a rectangular pit of a special furnace lined with refractory chamotte and holding about 80 kg electrolyte. The cathode was an iron bar, 5 mm diameter and the anode a graphite rod. The first experiments were made with an electrolyte of the following composition: (wt. %) NaCl 36, CaCl₂ 39, BaCl₂ 24 and with no alkali content. The electrolysis temperature was 600 - 620° C. Owing to the slight amount of O-bearing ions in the electrolyte, the O₂ and

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S/080/60/033/008/018/022/XX
D213/D305

Anode gas composition and ...

CO₂ contents in the gases liberated at the anode were also very slight. Further experiments were carried out in laboratory furnaces with two salt mixtures: 1) (wt. %) NaCl 32, CaCl₂ 42, BaCl₂ 25; 2) NaCl 42, CaCl₂ 58. Cathode and anode current densities were maintained at 1 A/cm². The electrolyte temperature was measured by a chromel-alumel thermocouple and controlled within $\pm 5^\circ$ by an electronic potentiometer. The experiments showed that in the first 2 - 3 hours of electrolysis chlorine is mainly liberated at the anode with only slight amounts of O₂ and CO₂. This is followed by a marked reduction in Cl₂ evolution and an increase of O₂ concentration in the anode gases. At elevated temperatures, the rates of O₂-bearing ion formation increase as a result of an increase in the diffusion rate of Na dissolved in the electrolyte and oxidizing on the electrolyte surface. The most satisfactory yields of concentrated Cl₂ with minimum erosion of graphite electrodes with the

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Anode gas composition and ...

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D213/D305

two salt mixtures studied were obtained in the following conditions: Electrolyte temperature: maximum - 620°C; impurities (oxides, carbonates, etc.) in the salts kept to a minimum; electrolyte surface protected from the surrounding air and also from contact with the electrolytic cell lining. There are 7 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1959

Card 3/3

KARTALOV, I.

KARTALOV, I. Increasing the productivity of some circular knitting machines.
p. 37. Vol. 5, no. 8, 1956 ELEKTROENERGIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

KARTALOV, I.

Increasing productivity of the separator.

P. 27, (Lika Promishlenost) Vol. 6, no. 4, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

KARTALOV, I.

"Universal drying machine with permanent circulation for cotton, cotton seeds, and all sorts of cereals."

p. 32 (Leka Promishlenost, Vol. 6, no. 8, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

MONTANOV, Todory; KARTALOV, Petar; TSEKLEBY, Georgi

Cultivation of early tomatoes in polyethylene greenhouses.
Selektsiya nauka 2 no.5/6:565-571 '63.

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMUKLER, M.M., inzh.; YAKUB, S.K.,
inzh.

Efficient routing of car flows on parallel lines. Zhel.dor.
transp. 44 no.6:37-41 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads--Management)

11-9

Ca

Significance of argentophilic basic substances in the pathology of skin diseases. A. I. Kartamyshev, *Bull. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 21, No. 3, 77 (1940).—A new viewpoint considers the possibility of participation of argentophilic fibers in the formation of membranes in the focus of slowly and rapidly growing blastoma. W. R. E.

KARTAMYSHEV, A. I.

37683 sovetskaya dernato-venerologicheskaya literatura za gddy
 velikoy otechestvennoy voyny. (obzor) vestnik venerologii
 i dernatorogii, 1949, No. 6, s. 28-35.-bibliogr:29 nazv.

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1949

KARTAMYSHEV, A. I.

Therapeutic use of suggestion in hypnotic sleep in certain
dermatoses. Vest. vener., Moskva no.5:7-12 Sept-Oct 1951.

(CIML 21:1)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Department of Skin and Venereal
Diseases, Kiev Medical Institute.

KARTAMYSEV, A.J.

~~Relation of skin condition to psychic effects according to the Pav-~~

lovian theory, Gesk.derm. 26 no.6:211-212 June 51. (GIML 21:1)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I., professor; NERADOV, L.A., redaktor

[Hypnosis and suggestion in the treating of skin diseases] Gipnos
i vnushenie v terapii koznykh boleznei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1953. 135 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Kartamyshev)
(Skin--Diseases)
(Therapeutics, Suggestive)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.

[Skin and venereal diseases] Kozhnye i. venericheskie bolezni. Moskva, Medgiz, 1953. 635 p.

(MLRA 6:9)

(Skin--Diseases) (Venereal diseases)

PAVLOV, S.T. [reviewer]; KARTAMYSHEV, A.I. [author].

"Skin and venereal diseases." A.I. Kartamyshev. Reviewed by S.T. Pavlov.
Vest. ven. i derm. no. 5:56-60 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Pavlov).
(Skin--Diseases) (Venereal diseases) (Kartamyshev, A.I.)

KARTAMYSHEV, ANATOLIY IOASAFOVICH

KARTAMYSHEV, Anatoliy Ioasafovich, professor; ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., redaktor;
GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Skin and venereal diseases] Kozhnye i venericheskie bolezni. 2-e
ispravl. i dopol. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry,
1954. 717 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Skin--Diseases) (Venereal diseases)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.

BRAGIN, M.S., professor

"Skin and venereal diseases." [professor] A.I. Kartamyshev.

Reviewed by M.S. Bragin. Vest. ven. i derm. no. 3:57-59 My-Je '54.
(DERMATOLOGY) (MLRA 7:8)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.H.

KARTAMYSHEV, A.H.

[Therapeutic cosmetics] Vrachebnaia kosmetika. Moskva, Medgiz,
1955. 301 p. (MIRA 8:11)
(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.

[The skin and venereal diseases] Shkiri i venerichni khvorobi. Kiy,
Derzh. med. vid-vo URSR, 1955. 306 p. (MLRA 10:2)

(VENERAL DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES)

KARTAMYSHEV, A. I.

[Skin and venereal diseases] Kozhnye i venericheskie bolezni.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 386 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Venereal diseases) (Skin--Diseases)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.; ARNOL'D, V.A.

[Cosmetic care of the skin] Kosmeticheskii ukhod za kozhei. Kiev,
Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 156 p. (MLBA 10:4)
(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.: ARNOL'D, V.A.

[Cosmetic care of the skin] Kosmetichnyi dogliad za shkiroiu.
Kyev, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1957. 147 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(COSMETICS) (SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KARTAMYSHEV, Anatoliy Ioasafovich, prof.; POTOTSKIY, I.I., red.; GITSHTEYN,
A.D., red.

[Textbook on skin and venereal diseases] Uchebnik po kozhnym i
venericheskim bolezniyam. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gos.med.
izd-vo USSR, 1959. 415 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kartamyshev).
(SKIN--DISEASES) (VENEREAL DISEASES)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I., prof.

Organized prevention and control of skin and venereal diseases in
the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Vest. derm. i ven. 33 no.1:
69-90 Ia-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(SKIN DISEASES, prev. & control
in Bulgaria (Rus))

(VENEREAL DISEASES, prev. & control
same)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.; BELEN'KIY, G.B.

Reaction of the immobilization of *Spirochaeta pallida* (TRI) for the serodiagnosis of syphilis. Lab. delo 6 no.4:32-34 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra dermato-venereologii (zav. - prof. A.I. Kartamyshev)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina), Moskva.

(SYPHILIS—DIAGNOSIS)

(SPIROCHAETA)

KARTAYCHEV, Anatoliy Ioasafevich, prof.; ARNOL'D, Vera Aleksandrovna, doktor
[deceased]; ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn.
red.

[Cosmetic care of the skin] Kosmeticheskiy ukhod za kozhei. 2.
ispr. i dop. izd. Kiev, Gos. med.izd-vo USSR, 1961. 188 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE) (HAIR--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.; AGZIBEKOVA, V.A.

Aminopterin in the treatment of patients with psoriasis. Vest.
derm.i ven. 34 no.9:9-13 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir. - M.D. Kovrigina)
i II polikliniki (glavnyy vrach N.G. Gul'yan) Chetvertogo
glavnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(GLUTAMIC ACID) (PSORIASIS)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I., prof.; ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., dots., red.

[General pathology of skin diseases] Obshchaia patologiia kozhnykh zabolevanii. Moskva, TSentr. in-t usovershenstvovaniia vrachei, 1963. 30 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I., prof.; ASTVATSATUROV K.R., dots., red.

[Artificial dermatitides; exzema] Artifitsial'nye
dermatity; ekzema. Moskva, TSentr. in-t usovershenstvo-
vaniia vrachei, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.; ASTVATSATUROV K.R., dots., red.

[Principles of the treatment of skin diseases] Printsipy
lecheniia kozhnykh boleznei. Moskva, TSentr. in-t us-
vershenstvovaniia vrachei, 1963. 56 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.

Experience with the correspondence and resident specialization
of dermatovenereologists. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.4:58-61. "p '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra dermatovenerologii (var. - prof. A.I. Kartamyshev)
TSentral'nogo Instituta usovcheniya vrachey.

KARTAMYSHEV, A.I.; SOKOLOV, F.M.; ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., eds., red.

[Atlas of histomorphological elements in dermatovenereology]
Atlas gistomorfologicheskikh elementov v dermato-venerologii.
Moskva, TSentr. in-t usovershenstvovaniia vrachei, 1964. 64 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

KARTAMYSHEV, N.B.; BESSONOV, M.P., red.; BABAKHANOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Intraplant business accounting] Vnutrizavodskoi khoziaistven-
nyi raschet. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1962. 32 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Finance)

25.2000,18.3200

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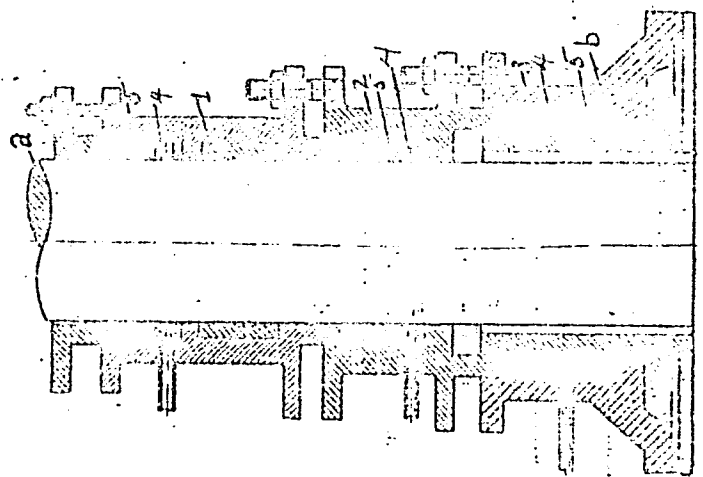
SOV/130-60-3-3/23

AUTHOR: Maksimenko, N. P., Sakharskiy, A., Kartamyshev, N. I.
TITLE: Packing of Small and Large Bell Rods
PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 3, p 4 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: In 1955 a simple design of packing rods of small and large bell was developed at Alchevsk Plant. This design consists of two detachable stuffing boxes for the large bell rod and one detachable stuffing box for the small bell rod (see Figure). In the new design there is no need for steam supply and the use of water cooling. There is 1 figure.
ASSOCIATION: Plant imeni Voroshilov (Zavod imeni Voroshilova)

Card 1/3

Packing of Small and Large Bell Rods

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Card 2/3

Fig. 1

(Caption on Card 3/3)

Packing of Small and Large Bell Rods

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SOV/130-60-3-3/23

Fig. Stuffing box packing for the rods of small and large bell for charging apparatus of blast furnace. (a) Rod of the large bell; (b) rod of the small bell; (1 and 2) detachable stuffing boxes for rod packing of large bell; (3) detachable stuffing box for rod packing of small bell; (4) lubricating ring ; (5) packing.

Card 3/3

KARTAMYSHEV, P. (Leningrad); SHEYNIN, M. (Leningrad)

Precise, clear, convenient. Grazhd. av. 18 no. 2:20 P '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Landing aids (Aeronautics))

KARTAMYSH V. V.G.: IVASHCHENKO, A.P., redaktor; GLOTOVA, M.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Growing hybrid sunflowers; the practice of the Dzerzhinskii collective farm, Rostov Province] Vyrashchivanie gibridnogo podsolnechnika; opyt kolkhoza im. Dzerzhinskogo, Rostovskoi oblasti. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe kn-vo, 1953. 19 p.
(Sunflowers) (MLRA 10:1)

1. KARTAMYSHEV, V. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Barley
7. Variation in the reproductive organs of barley. Agrobiologiya no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

Kartamyshev, V. G.

KARTAMYSHEV, V. G.

"Certain Methods For Improving the Natural Qualities of Sunflower Seeds and Oil-Seed Flax." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Selection and Genetics Inst imeni T. D. Lysenko, Odessa, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KARTAMYSHEVA, M.

Ultrasonic waves control the strength of concrete. Na stroi. Ros.
no.8:21-22 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya laboratoriyey zavoda No.12 Glavmospromstroyma-
terialov.
(Concrete products) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

DYSKIN, V.P.; FARTANBAYEV, A.K.

Lobectomy for pulmonary hemorrhage in cavernous silicotuberculosis.
Prob. tub. no.1:84-85 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Legochno-khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel'
V.P. Dyskin) Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tuberkuleza (dir.- kand. med. nauk U.S. Abakov), Frunze.

KARTANENKOV, S.G.

Using water-cooled brake shoes in screwdown gears of blooming
mills. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.5:20-21 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills--Cooling)

RUDNIK, S.S., professor; KARTANOV, S.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; IVANCHENKO, O.M., redaktor.

[The innovators in Soviet machine construction are the experts
in high-speed metal cutting] Novatory radians'koho mashynobuduvannia -
maistry shvydkisnogo rizannia metaliv. Kyiv [Vyd-va AN URSR] 1953.
39 p. (MLRA 8:2)

(Metal cutting)

DEMENT'YEV, M.A., inzh.-polkovnik; KARTASHEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby, red.; TAMAKU-
LOVA, S.V., red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Military road construction; manual for military engineering
schools] Voenno-dorozhnoe delo; uchebnoe posobie dlia voenno-
inzhenernykh uchilishch. Pod red. A.A.Kartasheva. Moskva,
Voen.izd-vo M-va vooruzhennykh sil SSSR, 1948. 451 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Military roads)

KARTASHEV, A. I.

CA

11F

A chemical investigation of the proteins of blood serum.
 I. A. I. Kartashev, *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 47,
 No. 1, 80-104 (in English, 104) (1937).—Blood serum was
 sep. into 4 fractions by (NH₄)₂SO₄ pptn., 13.2 l. of serum
 giving 229.4 g. of euglobulin (I), 103.0 g. of pseudoglobu-
 lin (II), 64.0 g. of an intermediate globulin (III) and
 107.5 g. of albumin (IV). The fractions had 0.0-8.5%
 N, with only a trace of ash. The amts. of amide N,
 humin N, amino N, tyrosine (V) and tryptophan (VI)
 are approx. the same in I, II and III, but the values are
 considerably higher than in IV. The amino N and total
 N of diamino acids is higher in IV than in the globulins.
 I has a larger amt. of V and VI than has II. III seems to
 be a mixt. of I and II.
 S. A. Karala

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

KARTASHOV, A. I.

974
Enzymic degradation of bacterial proteins. A. I. Kartashov (Biochem. Lab. Tuberculosis Inst. Leningrad), Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. 118, Ser. Biol. Nauk No. 24, 192-211(1952). — Seventy to 80% conversion of the proteins derived from tuberculosis bacteria (killed by heating at 120° or treating with EtOH for 3 weeks, washed with H₂O, dried, extd. with EtOH-Et₂O-CHCl₃, dried at 37°, pulverized, and sifted) to amino acids and peptides was obtained by the combination of pepsin, dog-stomach fluid, pancreatin, and pancreas fluid of pigs or cows. The effectiveness of pepsin (pH 1.5-2.0), stomach fluid (pH 1.5-2.0), pepsin activated with 3% aq. H₂S (pH 4), trypsin (pH 8-9), pancreatin (pH 8-9), and

pancreas fluid (pH 8-9), as judged from the concn. of amino-N detd. by the van Slyke method over 3-6 days, decreased in the order indicated. Imm. Puzgal

SHISHKIN, B.K., professor; ROMANKOVA, A.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARKOV, G.S., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; DANILEVSKIY, A.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SHTEYNBERG, D.M., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; LOMAGIN, A.G. aspirant; SELL'-BERMAN, I.Y., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZHINKIN, L.H., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor; IPATOV, V.S., student V kursa; KOZLOV, V.Ye., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARTASHEV, A.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VITKOV, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VASILYEVSKAYA, V.K., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; RYUMIN, A.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; MAUMOV, D.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHOZATSKIY, L.I. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GOROBETS, A.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GODLEVSKIY, V.S. assistant; GERBIL'SKIY, N.L., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor; ALEKSANDROV, A.D., professor; KOLCHYAZHENYI, V.I.; TURBIN, N.V.; ZAVADSKIY, K.M.

[Theory of species and the formation of species]. Vest.Len.un. 9
no.10:43-92 0 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shishkin, Aleksandrov)

(Continued on next card)

SHISHKIN.B.K., professor; ROMANKOVA,A.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, and others.

[Theory of species and the formation of species]. Vest.Len.un. 9
no.10:43-92 0 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Shishkin, Romankova, Markov, Ipatov, Kozlov, Kartashev, Godlevskiy, Gerbil'skiy, Aleksandrov)
3. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shteynberg, Naumov)
4. Kafedra entomologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Danilevskiy). 5. Kafedra darvinizma Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Lomagin, Gorobets). 6. Kafedra geobotaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Nitsenko). 7. Kafedra botaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Vasilevskaya). 8. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Khozatskiy). 9. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta udobreniy, agropochvovedeniya i agrotekhniki (for Sell'-Bekman)
10. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhinkin)

(Origin of species)

KARTASHEV, A.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Immunobiological properties of products of enzymatic splitting
of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:73-78 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof.P.G.Kornev).

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS,

enzymatic fractions, immunobiol. eff. (Rus))

KARTASHEV, A.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Splitting the protein complex of the cells of tuberculosis bacteria
by tissue enzymes of the cathepsin type. Probl.tub. 38 no.8:70-
76 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Kornev).
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (PROTEASE) (PROTEINS)

KARTASHEV, A.I., kand.biol.nauk.

Dermatological and allergic reaction caused by products from the
lysis of tuberculosis bacteria in sensitized rabbits. Probl.tub.
no.8:82-86 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirur-
gicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
P.G. Kornev).

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

(BACTERIOLYSIS)

(ALLERGY)

KARTASHEV, A.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Role of tissular proteases in the formation of highly effective products decomposing Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Probl. tub, no.8:92-94'62. (MIRA16:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. D.K.Khokhlov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.G.Kornev)

(PROTEASES) (MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(BACTERIOLYSIS)

3

The reproducibility of the wave length of the spectral lines of cadmium and krypton with differences in path of up to 100 mm. G. V. Varkikh and A. I. Kalyagin, *Optiko-Mekhan. Prom.* 9, No. 5, 11 (1938), 1476; *Zentr.* 1940, 1, 11. The reproducibility of the wave lengths of the spectral lines of Kr was satisfactory for differences in path of up to 100 mm. The greatest accuracy was possible in the yellow region, the least for the violet lines. In the case of the Cd lines variations were found for large differences in path, especially in the case of the green lines. The magnitude of such differences varied, however, with different types of lamps. For differences in path of 75 and 100 mm, the mean errors were of the same magnitude, at 50 mm, they were less. M. G. Moore

ASW-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROMANOVA, M.F.; KARTASHEV, A.I.

Investigating the interference equipment used for reproducing the
meter unit in light wave lengths. Trudy VNIIM no.7:23-40 '49.

(Interferometry)

(MIRA 11:6)

(Metric system—Standards)

(Light—Wave length)

ROMANOVA, M.F.; KARTASHEV, A.I.; SHOSHINA, O.Yu.

Comparing results of the measuring of plane-parallel end-measure
lengths by large interference equipment and by other methods.
Trudy VNIIM no.7:41-46 '49. (MIRA 11:6)

(Interferometry)
(Standards of length--Measurement)

KARTASHNY, A.I.; SYROMYATNIKOVA, N.M.

Interference filters made of mica. Trudy VNIIM no.7:86-93 '49.
(Light filters) (Mica) (MIRA 11:6)

CA

Wave-length determination of one of the component lines
in the superline structure of the green Hg line. N. R.
Batachukova and A. I. Kartashev. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk
S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 14, 783-4 (1951). --For metrological
purposes of length detn., the wave length of the A compo-
nent of the green Hg^{III} line has been detl. by interferometric
comparison with the Cd line to 5499, $8110 \pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$ Å.
S. Pakswar

KARTASHEV, A. I.

USSR

555.417; 531.711

4422. On the possibility of using radiations of stable cadmium isotopes of given mass number for the reproduction of the unit of length. N. R. BATACHIKOVA, A. I. KARTASHEV AND M. B. ROMANOVA. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 94, No. 2, 153-6 (1953) In Russian. English translation, U.S. National Sci. Found. NSFtr-107.

Electrodeless tubes containing the separate isotopes were used to examine the red line with a Fabry-Perot etalon with various separations up to 100 mm. None of the three lines show any hyperfine structure and any is regarded as suitable for a standard. The wavelengths measured with a r.m.s. error of about $\pm 0.0001 \text{ \AA}$ are (taking natural cadmium as 6438.4696 \AA): Cd^{112} , 6438.4650 \AA ; Cd^{114} , 6438.4677 \AA ; Cd^{116} , 6438.4664 \AA . G. F. LOTHAM

Handwritten: 1-200-000

Handwritten: 1-200-000

KARTASHEV, A. I.

"New Method of Measuring the Velocity of Light Propagation." Cand
Tech Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Metrology, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhFiz,
Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

BATARCHUKOVA, N.R.; KARTASHEV, A.I.; ROMANCOVA, M.F.

Cadmium monoisotopic light sources. Trudy VIIIM no.26:5-16 '55.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Cadmium--Spectra) (Light--Wave length)

KARTASHEV, A.I.

New methods for measuring the velocity of light. Trudy VNIIM
no.26:17-36 '55.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Light--Speed--Measurement) (Interferometry)

VOLKOVA, Ye.A.; ~~KARTASHEV~~ A.I.; ROMANOVA, M.F.; STEPANOV, V.S.

Universal interferometer designed by the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Metrology and used for measuring end measures
and geodetic quartz staffs of up to 1,200 mm. length. Trudy VNIIM
no.26:43-50 '55. (MIRA 11:6)
(Interferometer)

~~KARTASHEV, A. I.~~

Photoelectric profilometers. Trudy VNIIM no.26:57-65 '55.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Photoelectric measurements)

KARTASHNEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Instructions 274-54 for checking colorimeters] Instruktsiia
274-54 po poverke kolorimetrov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva,
1957. 6 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i iz-
meritel'nykh priborov.
(Colorimeters--Testing)

KARTASHEVA I.

AUTHORS: Kartashev, A.I., and Koronkevich, V.P.

115-5-3/44

TITLE: Interferometer for Relative Measurement of Gage Blocks of 100 mm to 1,000 mm in Length (Interferometr dlya otnositel'nykh izmereniy kontsevykh mer ot 100 do 1,000 mm)

PERIODICAL: "Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, pp 9-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes an interferometer developed at VNIIM, designed for measuring of gage blocks up to 1,000 mm in length by a method suggested by A.I. Kartashev. The method is said to permit highly precise direct comparative length measurements of two gage blocks and of the flatness and parallelism thereof without the use of contact instrument and the wringing of optical flats on their surface. The device has been verified on a large horizontal interferometer of VNIIM and it was stated that the difference between results of measurements did not exceed the maximum error permissible for 2nd accuracy class gage blocks according to standard "OCT-85000-39". It is hoped that further work with subject device will increase its accuracy thus it may be employed for measuring 1st class gage blocks, provided the reference gage blocks will be carefully studied and are of a higher precision than the 1st class of "OCT-85000-39" standard. Presently, the subject

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SOV/115-58-5-5/36

AUTHOR: Kartashev, A.I.

TITLE: A Device for Investigating Profiles of Surfaces with the MII-4 Microinterferometer (Prisposobleniye dlya profilirovaniya poverkhnostey k mikrointerferometru MII-4)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a device for the MII-4 microinterferometer, serving to investigate the microprofiles of various surfaces, by "scanning" with a diamond needle and recording the needle displacements by changes in the interference picture. It enables interferograms to be obtained where this was previously impossible due to the irregular distribution of individual microsurfaces. The device consists of a "sensing" head, a movable spool and a motor drive, all installed on the microinterferometer. The sensing head is on the micro-meter table and allows measurements in any direction within the range of 1-3 mm. The position of the

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SOV/115-58-5-5/36

A Device for Investigating Profiles of Surfaces with the MII-4
Microinterferometer

movable spool serves to record the changes in the interference figure when the object is moving. The transfer distance for the spool is 100 mm, the frame size 24x110 mm. Table vs spool speed ratios of 1:80, 1:50 and 1:20 can be selected according to the nature of the surface being studied. The use of this device allows interferograms to be made from surfaces which have been machined in various directions, and makes it possible to record the needle displacement with great accuracy, and consequently to investigate the question of the nature of an efficient microprofile. There are 2 photographs, 1 diagram and 3 figures.

Card 2/2

KARTASHEV, A.I.

Symposium on interferometry. Izv. tskh. no.1:61-62 Ja '60.
(Interferometry---Congresses) (MIRA 13:5)

S/115/60/000/012/002/018
B021/B058

AUTHOR: Kartashev, A. I.

TITLE: Wedge Compensator for the Microinterferometer by Linnik

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 9-11

TEXT: The microinterferometer by Linnik permits the test of surfaces showing unevennesses of certain shape and height, if the latter does not exceed 2 to 3 μ . The wedge compensator proposed in the form of a device for the microinterferometer permits widening the range of measurement up to 30 to 40 μ , especially for surfaces with a regular profile. Its mode of operation is based on compensating the course of light beams on various heights by means of a compensation wedge. The optical scheme of the microinterferometer by Linnik with the compensator is shown in Fig. 1. ✓
An interference wedge in the shape of two flat glass plates separated by an air wedge, which are provided with light-dividing silver layers, serves as a compensator. Fig. 2 shows the field of vision of the microinterferometer. In its design, the compensator consists of a small attachment which can easily be fitted to the eyepiece of an MII-4 (MII-4)

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Wedge Compensator for the Microinterferometer
by Linnik

S/115/60/000/012/002/018
B021/B058

microinterferometer. The measurement results showed that by means of this compensator, various observers were able to measure heights up to 3 to 17 μ , corresponding to the 8th to 15th class of surface roughness according to ГОСТ 2789-59 (GOST 2789-59). An average divergence of 2.7% of the measuring values could be established thereby. There are 2 figures.

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S/051/60/009/003/007/011
E201/E691AUTHOR: Kartashev, A.I.TITLE: Optical Systems with High Resolving Power

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 394-395

TEXT: The author describes two new methods of obtaining an image which have the advantage of much higher resolving power than is usually possible. One of these systems is shown schematically in Fig. 2. A beam from a white-light source (1) passes through a condenser (2), a spectrograph slit (3) and produces a spectrum in the focal plane of a lens (4). An object, in the form of a sequence of opaque and transparent bands or lines, is placed in the same focal plane. The beam then traverses a diffusely scattering medium (shown by dashed lines in Fig. 2) so that the analysing part of the system receives the minimum light flux necessary for visual or photographic observation. The diffusely scattered light is focused by a lens (5) onto another slit (6) of a spectrograph. The recorded or observed spectrum is intersected by dark bands whose positions represent the opaque parts of the object. This "dispersion image" is essentially different from images produced by the usual optical systems and is similar to television images. Linear magnification of the system is governed only by

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Optical Systems with High Resolving Power

the ratio of the linear dispersions of the analysing and dispersing parts of the system, i.e. it is governed by the width of the entry slit in the dispersing part and the resolving power of the analysing part. Fig. 3 shows another system which employs the same general principle. In this system dispersion is replaced by interference so that each element of the object is represented by a certain phase. Let us assume that the object is a grating with consecutive transparent and opaque lines. The grating is illuminated with white light from a source S. This light passes through a condenser, L_1 , and an interference wedge, K_1 , whose image (K_1') is projected by lenses L_2 and L_3 onto the grating. The wedge K_1 is made up of two glass plates whose inner sides are coated with light-splitting layers of high reflectivity ($\sim 90\%$). The plates are fixed in such a way as to form a wedge-shaped air-filled region; the wedge edge is parallel to the grating lines. In this way each transparent line of the lattice produces several coherent rays which undergo multiple reflections in the wedge. The light from the object then passes through a lens system O_1-O_2 producing an image K_1'' . In order to find the distribution of light in a diffraction maximum, another wedge (K_2) similar to K_1 is placed in the image plane. The resultant pattern shown in Fig. 4, curve III, is

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Optical Systems with High Resolving Power

essentially different from the usual diffraction distribution because the limits of images of individual parts of the objects are now represented not by the widths of the diffraction maxima (curve 2) but by the widths of the interference maxima. This raises the resolving power by a factor $l/\Delta p$, where l is the distance separating the interference maxima and the diffraction maxima profiles; Δp is the interference maximum width. The value of Δp decreases with increase of reflectivity of the light-splitting coatings of the wedges. The ratio $l/\Delta p$ may amount to 10-20 producing a corresponding rise of the resolving power. The system shown in Fig. 3 was tested by recording the image of a diffraction grating with line separation of 0.2 mm placed at a distance of 40 m from the analysing part of the system. The wedge angle of K_1 was $\gamma \simeq 1'$. With an objective of 2.5 mm diameter the theoretical resolving power of the system was 0.000028 or 1.1 mm in the object plane. The image produced by the objective was viewed through a microscope of 600 x magnification. Under such conditions the resolving power of the usual optical system was insufficient to distinguish individual lines of the grating (Fig. 5a). The other wedge K_2 ($\gamma \simeq 3'$) was placed in the focal plane of the ocular in such

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S/051/80/009/003/007/011
E201/E691

Optical Systems with High Resolving Power

a way as to compensate for the path-differences introduced by K_1 . When compensation was complete the field of vision was filled with a white achromatic interference maximum. Under such conditions an image of the grating was obtained (Fig. 56) which showed clearly the separate grating lines. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1959

Card 4/4

X

24(4)

S/053/60/070/01/005/007
B006/B017

AUTHOR: Kartashev, A. I.

TITLE: Symposium on Interferometry ¹/_{III}

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol 70, Nr 1, pp 185-189
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a report on the symposium on interferometry which was held from June 9 to 11, 1959, in Teddington, England. It was attended also by scientists from Poland and the USSR. A. I. Kartashev (VNIIM, Leningrad) of the Russian delegation spoke about two types of interferometers for the absolute and relative measurement of plane parallel end measuring rods and geodetic metal rods of up to 1200 mm. They practically allow the measurement of end measuring rods by the aid of interference methods with an accuracy of up to $\pm 0.05 \mu$ per meter (absolute) and $\pm 0.17 \mu$ (relative). The photoelectric recording accelerates the measuring process and eliminates

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Symposium on Interferometry

S/053/60/070/01/005/007
B006/B017 ✓

subjective errors. The devices are fundamental for changing
over in practice to the light wave length as measuring unit.

Card 2/2

KARTASHEV, A.I.

Investigating the distribution of wrinkle peaks on a rough surface.
Trudy inst.Kom.stand.,mer i izm.prib no.47:184-192 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im.
D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Surfaces: (Technology)—Testing)

BATARCHUKOVA, N.R.; KARTASHEV, A.I.; KIRICHENKO, A.P.

A method for obtaining coherent radiation in the event of
resonance absorption. Trudy Inst.Kom.stand., ser 1 izm.prib.
no.56:5-10 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Standards of length) (Absorption spectra)

KARTASHEV, A.I.

The most probable value of the propagation velocity of
electromagnetic waves (velocity of light). Izv. tekhn. no. 3:59-60
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Electromagnetic waves---Speed)

KARTASHEV, A.I.; KIRICHENKO, A.P.

Measuring high path differences by means of interference mono-
chromatization. Izv.tekh. no.8:9-11 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Interferometry)

24.3300

S/051/62/012/003/011/016
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Batarchukova, N.R., Kartashev, A.I. and Kirichenko, A.P.
TITLE: An optical method of filtering the green line of Hg¹⁹⁸
PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 12, no. 3, 1962,
424 - 426

TEXT: It is pointed out that if monochromatic light is transmitted between two closely located absorption lines of equal intensity then the "slit" produced thereby will let through only that wavelength range which corresponds to the distance between the absorption lines. A version of this method has been used by Kessler and Schweitzer (Ref. 2 - J. Opt. Soc. Amer., 49, 199, 1959) in the case of the λ 2537 line of Hg¹⁹⁸. The present authors developed a further modification, whereby the method could be used in the visible. Fig. 3 shows the apparatus employed. The electrode-less mercury lamp 1, which is cooled by running water at 17 °C, is placed in a magnetic field of 1 400 Oe, produced by the magnet 2. The magnet has holes drilled through it so that observations can be carried out in the direction of the field. Light from the lamp is passed
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E032/E314

An optical method of

through the condenser 3 and the $\lambda/4$ plate 4. It then enters the chamber 6, which contains iodine vapour and has a total length of 50 cm. The latter is followed by a polaroid 7, an objective 8, a Fabry-Perot etalon 9 and the camera 10. The chamber 6 is placed inside a furnace 5, which is heated electrically, thereby broadening the Doppler contour of the two iodine absorption lines near λ 0.5461 μ . The magnetic field produced by the magnet gives rise to the usual Zeeman splitting. The two groups of components are circularly polarized in opposite directions. By adjusting the magnetic field one can obtain two Zeeman components, one of which is located exactly half-way between the iodine absorption lines. The other component can be extinguished with the aid of the $\lambda/4$ plate and the polaroid. In this way, the width of the remaining line can be reduced by a factor of 2. Fringes of equal inclination have been obtained for this line with a Fabry-Perot etalon separation of 75 cm, i.e. with a path difference exceeding by a factor of 1.5 the coherence limit of the green Hg¹⁹⁸ line. There are 4 figures.

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BATARCHUKOVA, N.R.; KARTASHEV, A.I.; KIRICHENKO, A.P.

Method of obtaining interference patterns at a large phase difference.

Opt. i spektr. 14 no.2:304-305 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Interference (Light)) (Optical measurements)

KARTASHEV, Arseniy Ivanovich; KOLOMIYTSOV, Yu.V., kand. fiz.-mat.
nauk, red.; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.

[Surface roughness and methods for its measurement] Shero-
khovatost' poverkhnosti i metody ee izmereniia. Moskv
Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 163 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KARTASHEV, A. K.

Air-drum drying of sugar beets in Central Asia. M. Z. Khudumov and A. K. Kartashev. *Pishchovaya Prom.* 1968, No. 8/4, 41-77.—A review of the factors affecting the outdoor drying of sugar beets with suggestions for further research and development work. S. Gottlieb

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOVAL', Ye.T., inzhener.

Investigation and utilization of plasmolysis during the extraction
of sugar from beets. Trudy TSINS no.4:44-67 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sugar industry) (Plant cells and tissues)

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzhener;
ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzhener; MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzhener.

Physicochemical properties of the sediments of the juice of
first carbonation in connection with various methods of preliminary
defecation. Trudy TSINS no.4:68-91 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sugar industry)

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERDYUK, V.A., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Paper partition chromatography for determining raffinose and
kestose in sugar beets. Trudy TSINS no.4:194-200 '56.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Raffinose) (Kestose) (Chromatographic analysis)

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determining the reaction of dark-colored products in beet sugar
production. Trudy TSINS no.4:201-205 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sugar industry) (Solvents) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

1. BATARCHYKOVA, N. R.; KARTASHEV, A. L.; ROMANOVA, M. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Spectrum Analysis
7. Possibility for the application of radiation from stable, even cadmium isotopes, to the reproduction of the length unit. Dokl. AN SSSR 90, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

KUDASOV, G.F.; KARTASHEV, A.M.

Effect of the hardness of abrasive wheels on the process of
grinding. Standartizatsiia 26 no.8:19-21 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Grinding and polishing)

L 51189-65 EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(k)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWP(e)

Pt-7/Pab-10 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5016618

UR/0122/64/003/012/0050/0051

33

AUTHOR: Kudasov, G. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kartashev, A. M. (Engineer) B

TITLE: Some problems in using grinding wheels made of monocorundum

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1944, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, synthetic material, finishing machine

Abstract: In comparison with other varieties of synthetic corundum, the grains of monocorundum are more uniform in geometric shape and have smoother faces. During use of the grinder, the grains are split into small particles which are chiefly oblong in shape. Thanks to this property, an abrasive tool made of monocorundum has excellent operational properties, particularly with regard to self-sharpening. However, wheels made of monocorundum do not always give good results since their quality is erratic; in particular, some batches of monocorundum have a high degree of grain clumping which leads to low mechanical strength and low wheel durability. Research done at VNIASH (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Abrasives and Grinding) indicates that the properties of monocorundum may be improved by certain simple concentration methods. For example, the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016618

grain clumps may be broken up by hurling the monocrundum against a steel plate at a high velocity. There are data which indicate that chemical concentration of monocrundum in hydrochloric acid with heating improves uniformity and mechanical strength of the grains. It is recommended that No 5lb binder be used with a baking temperature of 1250°C.

Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2176

25302

S/020/61/138/005/001/025
C111/C222

16.400
AUTHOR: Kartashev, A.P.

TITLE: Riemannian fibre spaces with a one-parameter holonomy group

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v.138, no.5, 1961, 1002-1004

TEXT: A Riemannian space of $n+m$ dimensions with a positive definite metric which admits a fibering in m -dimensional completely geodesic and parallel manifolds is called a Riemannian fibre space V^{n+m} .

Connecting with each point of the V^{n+m} an orthogonally normed $(n+m)$ -hedral then one obtains the equations

$$D\omega_u = [\omega, \omega_{vu}], \omega_{vu} + \omega_{uv} = 0$$

$$D\omega_{uv} = [\omega_{uv}, \omega_{vw}] + R_{uvwt} [\omega_w, \omega_t], \quad t, u, v, w = 1, \dots, n+m$$

Choosing the first m vectors of the $(n+m)$ -hedral in every point tangentially with respect to the fibre through this point then one obtains the equations of the completely geodesic and parallel fibres

$$\omega_{ia} = l_{iab} \omega_b, \quad l_{iab} + l_{iba} = 0; \quad i=1, \dots, m; \quad a, b=m+1, \dots, m+n. \quad (1)$$

After differentiating and application of Cartan's lemma it follows
Card 1/4